

## EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION AND CALCULATION OF ABSOLUTE EFFICIENCY OF $\gamma$ -RAY DETECTION WITH HPGe-DETECTOR WITHIN 0.2 – 18.6 MEV ENERGY RANGE

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There have been performed experimental and calculation studies of absolute efficiency of  $\gamma$ -ray detection with GC 5019 HPGe-detector (CANBERRA). The work was carried out in connection and simultaneously with the differential cross sections (by angle) measurement of reactions of proton radiation capture on lightest nuclei ( $^9\text{Be}$ ,  $^{11}\text{B}$ ,  $^{16}\text{O}$ ), conducted at the tandem electrostatic ion accelerator EGP-10. In the interval  $E_\gamma=0.2\text{--}3.56$  MeV to perform the experiments the  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{152}\text{Eu}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Th}$  reference gamma sources were employed along with the  $^{56}\text{Co}$  source, produced at the accelerator's proton beam through  $^{56}\text{Fe}(p,n)^{56}\text{Co}$  reaction. Higher these energies  $\gamma$ -rays were used from the resonance reaction  $^{27}\text{Al}(p,\gamma_2)^{28}\text{Si}^*$  (4.617 MeV) at  $E_p=2.489$  MeV and  $^{11}\text{B}(p,\gamma_1)^{12}\text{C}^*$  (4.439 MeV) and  $^{11}\text{B}(p,\gamma_{11})^{12}\text{C}^*$  (15.11 MeV) reactions at  $E_p=2.54$  and 2.091 MeV, respectively. The  $\gamma$ -ray sources were positioned at a distance of 127 mm from the detector crystal face surface. Before the detector a protective lead screen 5 mm thick was placed, and the detector itself was surrounded with a cylindrical lead protection, also 5 mm thick. To implement Monte Carlo simulations (by MCNP code) the detector crystal effective volume was determined, in which  $\gamma$ -ray were registered. It appeared on 10 % less than geometrical volume, as was the basis for introduction on all surface of a crystal of the dead layer equal 1 mm. With a certain indeterminacy of the data on the detector's core size taken into account, the obtained ratio, 1.05–1.07, of the calculated and experimental values of  $\gamma$ -ray detection efficiency in the full-energy peak can be considered as quite satisfactory. Physical processes are discussed that define  $\gamma$ -ray detection efficiency energy dependence.